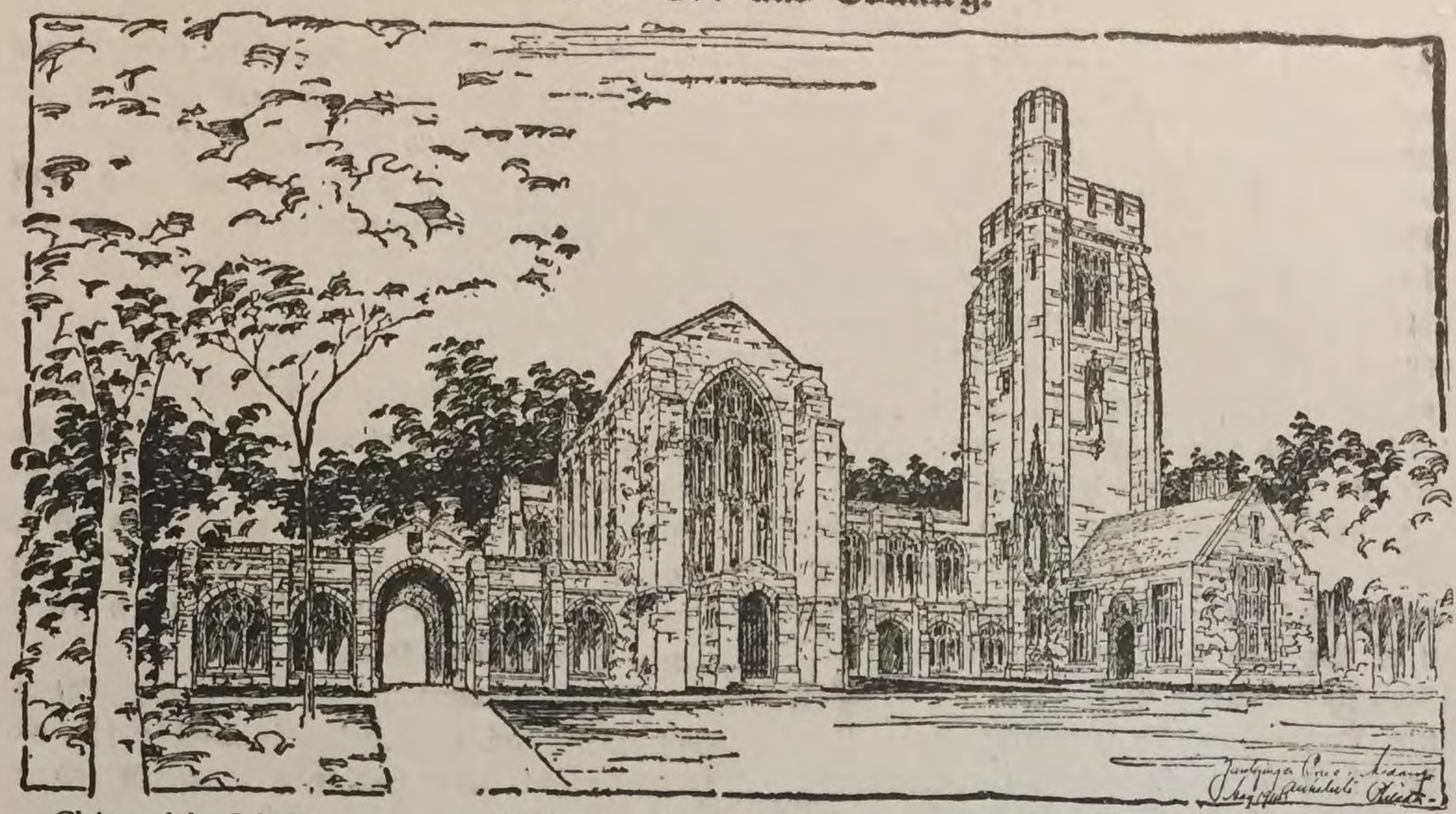
"For God and Country.



Cloister of the Colonies Washington Memorial Chapel Patriots' Hall Tower and Library

"No spot on earth—not the plains of Marathon, nor the passes of Sempach, nor the place of the Bastile, nor the dykes of Holland, nor the moors of England—is so sacred in the history of the struggle for human liberty as Valley Forge."

—CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

The Washington Chapel Chronicle

Valley Forge.

A MONTHLY RECORD OF RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

THE REV. W. HERBERT BURK, Editor and Publisher. The Defenders' Gate, Valley Forge.

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Work on the Chapel.

The work on the Chapel will be resumed a soon as the weather will permit. The contractors hope that they will be able to resume their operations within the next few days. Meanwhile the men are busy in the shops of William M. Sullivan preparing the stone so there will be no delay when once the building season opens.

The Washington Memorial Library.

We print in another part of this number of the Chronicle the account of the Washington Memorial Library presented to the United Patriotic Societies of Pennsylvania at their dinner in Philadelphia. It is hoped that the day will not be far distant when a suitable library building will be erected. The plan for the support of the Library is admirable and gives every assurance of a permanent and useful institution.

The Boy Scouts at Valley Forge.

The Boy Scouts of Montgomery and Delaware counties held their annual field day yesterday at Valley Forge, and all through the morning mud-stained marchers passed through the mire between the fences enclosing the State highway.

Around the Washington Chapel campfires burned brightly and the amateur cooks prepared their dinners, or rested after the long tramps.

Treasure hunts, signals from high points, and other stunts filled the hours until 3.30 o'clock, when the fourth annual service of the Scouts was held in the Washington Memorial Chapel. More than two hundred men and boys were crowded into the little frame building which is now used while the work on the stone chapel is in progress. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Burk, the rector of the Chapel, and Miss Mary M. Hibbs had charge of the music, and Miss Mary Pugh was the organist.

In his address the Rev. Mr. Burk took the motto of the Scouts, "Be Prepared," as his theme. He told of the suffering and deaths at Valley Forge nearly all of which could have been prevented if proper preparation had been made by the country. He said that Valley Forge was a warning to the nation of the peril of unpreparedness.

In contrast to Valley Forge the speaker placed Washington, whose life of successful endeavor was due to his preparedness for the duties and responsibilities laid upon him. What that preparation was Mr. Burk told, rapidly tracing the influences which made Washington the greatest of Americans. He said what the nation needs to-day is not more guns and ships, soldiers and sailors, but a great body of men devoted to their God and their country, filled with the highest patriotism and the truest religious feeling, and prepared to do their duty in peace or in war with the greatest efficiency. With such a body the peace of the country is assured.

The Colonial Supper.

The Colonial supper served on Washington's Birthday by the Washington Chapel Guild in the Log Cabin at Valley Forge was a great success both financially and socially. For nearly two hours the tables were crowded and the aides were kept busy serving their guests.

The whole affair was well managed and the picturesque costumes of the aides added to the beauty of the scene.

President McKinley and Valley Forge.

The following article from the Norristown Herald of January 7, 1901, will be read with interest by our readers as it is a contribution to the history of Valley Forge and tells of the efforts to have it made a National Park:

A large delegation of patriotic Philadelphians and others interested in the establishment of a national military reservation on Valley Forge camp-ground went to Washington on Saturday (Jan. 5, 1901), and appeared before a committee of Congress to urge the passage of a bill recently introduced by Senator Penrose and Representative McAleer.

There were about forty in the party including the following who addressed the Senate and House Committee on Military Affairs: Mayor Ashbridge, John Cadwalader, president of the Valley Forge National Park Association; Edwin F. Naulty, of Philadelphia; the secretary, Mrs. George McClellan, president of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Colonial Dames; Miss Bliss, of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames; Mrs. George W. Kendrick, of the Quaker City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Nathaniel S. Keay, of Philadelphia, first vice president, and Mrs. J. L. Chapman, second vice president of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Others of the delgation, a few of whom were detained at home for various reasons, were: Mrs. E. H. Ogden, Mrs. Francis Howard Williams, Mrs. Mahlon H. Kline, Mrs. Leon A. Clinton, Philadelphia Chapter, D. A. R.; Miss Chew, Mrs. A. B. Coxe, Mrs. Richard Dale, Mrs. Alexander W. Biddle, Philadelphia Chapter, Colonial Dames; Mr. and Mrs. John

P. Logan, Samuel Marshall, Joseph P. Thompson, H. Rush Kervey, Chester County Historical Society; Mrs. Geo. W. Kendrick, Jr., Miss E. E. Massey, Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, Miss Emma Crowell, Quaker City Chapter, D. A. R.; John D. Bowers, Henry I. Yohn, H. B. Walter, Brotherhood of the Union; I. C. Williams, W. H. Richardson, S. Gordon Smyth, Ellwood Roberts, Mrs. A. Conrad Jones, Montgomery County Historical Society; Mrs. J. P. Logan, Mrs. Annesley Govett, Pennsylvania Society, Colonial Dames.

The Senate Committee gave the delgation a brief hearing, and Mayor Ashbridge and others made addresses, explaining the object of the visit and outlining the aims of the association.

Congressman McAleer introduced the delegation to the House Committee. Secretary Naulty explained the object of the Valley Forge National Park Association, and declared that the ground which the government is asked to purchase contains nearly twelve hundred acres. The price would not average more than $125 an acre. Strange to say, he added, the site was almost in the same condition as when Washington's army camped upon it, and it would require very little outlay to restore its original features. He declared that the association were anxious to have the McAleer bill amended so that the members of the Commission which is to be appointed to define the park's boundaries shall serve absolutely without compensation. He exhibited a large map of Valley Forge and pointed out the locations of the various headquarters and other interesting spots.

Chairman Hull and the other committeemen evinced great interest in Mr. Naulty's remarks and plied him with questions relating to the topography of the country, and the method to be pursued in order to acquire the ground.

President Cadwalader spoke on similar lines and declared that apart from sentimental reasons the purchase of the grounds would prove to be essentially a good investment, as the land was cheap and the location unexcelled.

The ladies who were introduced dwelt principally upon the sentimental and patriotic side of the project. They declared that within a short time the Daughters of the Revolution will unveil a monument to mark the grave of John Waterman, and the work will be continued until all the historic locations are properly marked for the enlightenment of posterity. They expressly desired that the field should not be dotted with too many monuments, but that it should be simply marked and restored to its original condition.

Upon leaving Senator Penrose and Mr. McAleer thanked Chairman Hull and his associates for their courtesy, after which the visitors went to the War Department and called on Secretary Root. There John Cadwalader explained the project at length and Mr. Root promptly promised to do all in his power to make it a success.

President McKinley promised to give the invitation careful consideration, and then added, "I am in thorough sympathy with this movement. I hope that the Congressional Committees feel as I do towards it and that you made a good impression upon them to-day. If the bill is passed by Congress you will have no trouble when it reaches me."

"The Rev. Dr. W. Herbert Burk, rector of the Washington Memorial Chapel, at Valley Forge, was the guest of honor at the March meeting of the Men's Club, of Wyncote, held last night in the All Hallows' Chapel here. The Rev. Dr. Burk has been active for years in the development of Valley Forge and his address to the suburban clubmen was 'The Story of Valley Forge.' "—Public Ledger, March 7, 1916.

Washington Memorial Chapel,

Valley Forge, Pa.

THE REV. W. HERBERT BURK, B. D.
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Mr. Frank Quigg, Vestry's Warden, Port Kennedy, Pa.; Mr. S. Col. Summerill, Rector's Warden, Port Kennedy, Pa.

VESTRYMEN.

Mr. Charles C. Harrison, Jr., Mr. Richard Haughton, Mr. Nathan B. Hughes, Mr. Leslie Jefferis, Mr. Frank Quigg, Mr. S. Col. Summerill, Mr. Henderson Supplee, Mr. Clayton Stephens Walker, Mr. C. Colket Wilson, Jr.

Miss Mary M. Hibbs, Chorister.
Miss Mary Pugh, Organist.
Mr. Louis Buler, Sexton.

Sundays.

10.45 A. M. Service and Sermon.
2.30 P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
3.45 P. M. Service and Sermon.
Holy Communion, First Sunday.
Saints' Days, 9.30 A. M. Holy Communion.

King-of-Prussia:

9 A. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.

The Washington Memorial Library.

"To promote literature in this rising empire, and to encourage Arts has ever been amongst the most cherished wishes of my heart."—Washington, June 17, 1798.

The Washington Memorial Library will be a most important feature of the great Washington Memorial at Valley Forge. Architecturally, it will be an imposing part of the group of buildings comprising this memorial. It will occupy the same relative position on the east, which the Washington Memorial Chapel does on the west. The two buildings will be connected by the Patriots' Hall, and the Porch of the Allies. At the intersection of the Library and the Hall and Porch, will rise the massive Thanksgiving Tower, from whose height the Peace Chime will ring out its message of joy. Like the other buildings in the group, it will be built of Holmesburg granite and Indiana limestone. The Gothic tracery of the windows will be of stone, and the building will be of fire-proof construction throughout.

The book stack will occupy the rear, or north end, of the building, and will be of sufficient size to hold many thousand volumes.

THE STATE ALCOVES.

The reference room will be large and well lighted. Its distinctive feature will be the State Alcoves. These will be distinctly marked with the names and arms of every State in the Union. Here in locked cases will be kept the State and county histories, biographies of the leading citibens, and such books as are most frequently consulted by students of history. These Alcoves may be endowed as memorials and the Endowment Fund thus formed will be used for the purchase of books relating to the State, and the balance each year will be added to the maintenance fund.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

Several years ago an Endownment Fund was begun, and while this amounts to less than a thousand dollars, there is no doubt but that this can be largely increased with a little effort. The endowment of the State Alcoves will care for the extension of the Library and assist in its maintenance, while the General Endownment Fund will meet the annual expenses of the institution.

THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

The Washington Memorial Library was begun a few years ago by the Rev. W. Herbert Burk with a few volumes. To-day more than thirteen thousand volumes await a proper home. Among these books is the library of the Rev. Andrew Hunter, a Presbyterian minister, who was chaplain in General Maxwell's Brigade, and preached the sermon to Washington and his Staff at Valley Forge on the occasion of the celebration of the French Alliance. This will be kept intact as a memorial of the fighting parson.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY.

The Washington Memorial Library contains very few of Washington's books, but that it should have any of them is remarkable. More may be added through gifts or purchase. While only a fraction of his original library can be secured, it is possible to reproduce the library as the list of books in Washington's Library at Mt. Vernon was made by the appraisers and is still in existence. A man's books express his thought and interest, and no one really knows Washington until he knows the books which were his constant companions.

That Washington the Book-lover may be better known to the American people, a reproduction of his library, book by book, will be placed in a special memorial case in a place of honor in the Washington Memorial Library, and this will be in the midst of the books which contain the record of the growth and progress of the great Republic.

THE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AUTHORS' PRESENTATION COPIES.

In honor of Washington the Book-lover, there has been formed a collection of Authors' Presentation Copies. The collection already contains books by the President of the United States, Admiral Dewey, Captain Mahan, Lyman Abbott, Cyrus Townsend Brady, Andrew Carnegie, Samuel Clemmens, Margaret Deland, Horace Howard Furness, Albert Bushnell Hart, Hamilton W. Mabie, Edwin Markham, Kate Douglas Wiggin Riggs, James Whitcomb Riley, Clinton Scollard, Henry Van Dyke, and many other notable writers. To dedicate the product of heart and brain to the memory of the Father of His Country, has become already a privilege and an honor, and this collection with its individual expressions of the authors' personal appreciation of Washington, will become one of the most notable and valuable collections of books in the world.

THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY AT VALLEY FORGE.

In placing a great Library at Valley Forge, we are ministering to the needs of a growing community. But this Library will attract students of history, who will rejoice to work in such an atmosphere amid such surroundings. Al ready the visitors to Valley Forge exceed 250,000 annually and the number in a few years will be half a million. With the books in the library, and the large collection of relics in the Valley Forge Museum of American History, the student will find at Valley Forge the place, the books, the illustrations, and the inspiration for his best work, and from the Washington Memorial Library will go forth year by year a mighty force for the upbuilding of the Nation on the lasting foundations laid by Washington and the Men of Valley Forge.

The Roof of the Republic.

Just as we go to press we are informed that the Rhode Island State Ceiling Panel will be given by the patriotic societies of that State. This is the result of the efforts of Mrs. Stephen Olney Metcalf, president of the Society of Colonial Dames of that State.

This makes the fifteenth State to be represented in the Roof of the Republic.

The list of Panels and donors is an interesting one, and is as follows:

The Delaware State Ceiling Panel, by Mrs. T. P. Chandler, Jr., $500.

The Pennsylvania State Panel, by Mr. Richard M. Cadwalader, $500.

The Maine State Panel, by Mr. Henry D. Moore, who was born at Steuben, Washington county, Maine, $500.

The Oregon State Panel, through Miss Failing, of Portland, Oregon, Miss Failing being vice-regent for Oregon at Mount Vernon, $500.

The Massachusetts State Panel, by Mr. S. W. Colton, Jr., $500.

The Louisiana State Panel, by Mrs. Charlotte H. S. Houston, $500.

The Missouri State Panel, by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Misouri, $500.

The New Jersey State Panel, by Mrs. Erastus Gaylord Putnam, $600.

The New York State Ceiling Panel, by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, $500.

The Texas State Ceiling Panel, Mrs. Thomas S. Maxey, of Austin, $500.

The Connecticut State Panel, by Miss Edith D. Kingsbury, $500.

The South Carolina State Panel, by Mrs. Francis G. duPont, $500.

The Virginia State Panel, by a great-granddaughter of Edmund Randolph, $500.

The Ohio State Panel, by the D. A. R. of the State of Ohio, $500.

The Rhode Island State Ceiling Panel from the patriotic societies of Rhode Island, $500.

A Valley Forge Letter.

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO MR. ELIAS BOUDINOT.

Head Qu rs May 23 d 1778.

Dear Sir:

I was duly favored with yours of the 13th. I am happy to learn, that the appearances with respect to the future treatment of our prisoners are now so favourable. It is much to be wished, the disposition which at present appears may be preserved in; though unluckily for the credit of their humanity, it is too evident the change which has taken place, is to be ascribed more to the series of successful events which have lately happened in our Affairs, than to any desire to relieve the sufferings of Captivity.

By a Resolve of Congress of the 21st, in consequence of a late proposal from General Howe, a general Exchange of prisoners is to be carried into execution; This renders your immediate presence at Camp necessary which I therefore request.

Col Francis Johnson has been nominated to succeed you in your Department, but he has not yet accepted the appointment. In any case, your presence and assistance are indispensable as your successor could not be at once sufficiently acquainted with the State of the Department to execute with propriety a Matter of such extent and importance, as that which now calls for your attention; and indeed you ought to be some time with him to communicate the necessary information concerning it, and put him in a train. You will bring all your papers with you, for this purpose.

I am with great regard, Dear Sir,

Your Most obed t Serv t

G. Washington.

Elias Boudinot Esq r

C. G. Prisoners

From "The Life of Elias Boudinot," Vol. 1, p. 120.

Record of the British Regiments

Which were in Philadelphia During the Winter of 1777-78, with a short account of their Service in America.

BY REGINALD L. HART.

THE 16TH, OR THE QUEEN'S LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Raised in 1759 by Lieut. Colonel John Burgoyne. The 16th was an efficient and well-drilled regiment and left England for New York in the summer of 1776 and arrived early in October. It was not

long in getting to work for we find it in action at White Plains on October 28th. The following month it left New York for New Jersey and operated throughout the State. It was in Morris county on December 13th, 1776, that General Charles Lee was surprised and captured at a farmhouse by a detachment of the Queen's Light Dragoons under Lieut. Col. William Harcourt. He was afterwards exchanged for General Richard Prescott who had been made prisoner at Rhode Island. This was Genl. Charles Lee, who was a traitor to the American cause, but whose guilt did not come to light until after a lapse of eighty years.

The 16th spent the winter in New Jersey and its campaign of 1777 was opened by taking part in the enterprise against Philadelphia and was engaged in the battle of Brandywine. On October 4th at Germantown the squadrons of the regiment were employed at various points and "behaved most gallantly" and a detachment pursued the enemy for eight miles. After Germantown nothing of importance occurred and it passed the winter in comfortable quarters in Philadelphia.

A drove of cattle, destined for Valley Forge, was captured by a detail from the 16th on information furnished them by "a loyal gentleman of Philadelphia."

It was in action at Crooked Billet and at Matson's Ford where Lafayette's rear guard was overtaken and about 40 killed or taken prisoners by a troop of the 16th Regiment.

It was with Clinton's army in the retreat through New Jersey and engaged the American cavalry at Monmouth. It reached New York in July and in the fall of 1778 returned to England.

(Dec. 13-1776. This morning the Light Horse took Gen. Lee as He was three miles from our Army and we went with a party to Persue them and went 8 miles but were too late. Then we returned back after our Army overtook in the evening at Germantown* and encamped there."

Diary of David How, a private in Col. Sargent's regiment of the Massachusetts line.

*New Germantown, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey.)

17TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Raised in 1759. Lieut. Col. John Hale was appointed commander and having been present at the death of General Wolfe at Quebec, he procured the Royal authority to have the regiment bear upon its colors, and equipments, the emblem of "Death's Head" and the motto "Or Glory," which it still continues to bear at the present time. "Death or Glory" has been its watchword in many stirring actions.

When the War of Independence opened the 17th was the first cavalry regiment ordered to America, where it arrived in time to take part, dismounted, in the battle of Bunker Hill.

It left Boston in March, 1776, when the town was evacuated, for Halifax, but appeared on Staten Island in July and during this year it was in action at Long Island, Brooklyn, Pelham-Manor, White Plains and Fort Washington, and concluded the year's campaign by assisting in the reduction of Rhode Island.

In 1777 it was in the expedition to Danbury and on the return engaged the Americans at Ridgefield and the Hill of Campo.

After the main army had embarked on the expedition against Philadelphia five troops of the 17th remained at New York and one troop was still at Rhode Island.

A detachment embarked, dismounted, from New York and was in action against Fort Montgomery and Fort Clinton, after which the regiment left New York and was stationed at Philadelphia during the winter.

In the spring of 1778 various details of the regiment were engaged in the work of bringing in supplies for the army and engaged the enemy in numerous skirmishes.

The Light Dragoons left Philadelphia with the main army and were in the march through New Jersey. They took part at Monmouth and arrived finally at New York. At this time they were strengthened by many men and all the serviceable horses of the 16th Light Dragoons, which regiment had been ordered home. The 17th was then sent to Long Island where it spent the winter.

In the spring of 1779 it was ordered to a position in advance of the lines in front of New York and served in conjunction with several independent troops of Provincial cavalry and also with Tarleton's Legion, in keeping the roads open for supplies to come in, and scarcely a day passed without some sort of a skirmish. In December, 1779, a detachment was sent with Tarleton's Legion to South Carolina and it was in the South that its most arduous duty was rendered. Forced marches, lack of food and desperate fighting at Charleston, Monk's Corner, Camden and Cowpens completed its services in America and the regiment returned to Ireland in 1783.

THE FOOT GUARDS.

The Brigade of Foot Guards, or The Household Troops, consisted of three regiments, viz: The First Regiment of Foot Guards (now The Grenadier Guards), The Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards (now The Coldstream Guards), The 3rd Foot Guards (now The Scots Guards).

Their principal duty was to guard the Royal Palaces and Public Buildings and they were usually stationed in London.

A combined battalion of the Guards was formed for service in America, to which each of these regiments contributed their quota, and the command as thus constituted numbered about 1100 men. They arrived at Staten Island in August, 1776, and were in actions at Brooklyn, White Plains, Fort Washington and Brandywine. They fought at Germantown and in the various skirmishes following that battle, and with Howe's army went into winter quarters at Philadelphia.

On June 28th, 1778, the Guards took part in the battle of Monmouth. The heat on that day was excessive and Clinton said in his despatch "Under such disadvantages of heat and fatigue, a great part of those we lost fell dead as they advanced, without a wound." Their subsequent actions included the capture of Fort LaFayette on the Hudson river opposite Stony Point and the burning of Fairfield, and the winter of 1779-80 was passed in New York. In February, 1780, the Guards were in the stubborn action at Young's House, near White Plains, and in several minor affairs during the spring and summer and in November were sent to join Cornwallis in the South.

At Guilford Court House they fought gallantly as shown by the loss of their Lieut. Colonel and 36 men killed; 10 officers and 147 men wounded; 22 missing. Four of the officers died of their wounds. They were with Cornwallis in his various manoeuvres during the remaining months of 1781 and finally this proud command laid down its arms at Yorktown.

Lecture at Woodbury, N. J.

Under auspices of the Deptford Institute of Gloucester county, Woodbury, N. J., the rector delivered his illustrated lecture on "Valley Forge" on Thursday, February 17th. The lecture was delivered in the courthouse which was filled to the doors with a large and enthusiastic audience. Many of those present came for miles to hear Mr. Burk who spent his boyhood days in Gloucester county, his father being rector of St. Peter's Church, Clarksboro, a few miles below Woodbury. This is the second time that Mr. Burk has given this lecture for the Deptford Institute.